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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. 61-71. Temp. 61-71. Tomorrow: Humid,
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 53-63. (21-17).
MONDAY: Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
TUESDAY: Sunny, cooler. Yesterday's temp. 53-63.
WEDNESDAY: CHANNELED. Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
THURSDAY: Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
FRIDAY: Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
SATURDAY: Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
SUNDAY: Mostly sunny. Temp. 54-61. (21-17).
NEW YORK: Sun. 55-70. Temp. 55-70. Yesterday's
temp. 53-63. (21-17).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

No. 28,193

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1973

Established 1887



CHOLERA PRECAUTION—Queue outside a health center in London where people—including Italian tourists planning to return to Italy—were lining up to receive anti-cholera shots as the disease continued to spread northward in Italy.

Disease Spreads North, Shellfish Banned

18th Italian Cholera Death Listed

ROME, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Cholera claimed four more victims in Italy today, bringing the death toll to 18, as the disease struck for the first time in two northern cities despite claims that it was waning.

The 15th victim was a 51-year-old man in Naples, where the epidemic—attributed to polluted shellfish—broke out 11 days ago. He told doctors before his death that he had eaten mussels.

The other three deaths were of elderly men from the Apulia region around Bari in southeast Italy, which followed Naples as a focal point of the epidemic.

Meanwhile, fishermen in Chioggia, near Venice, staged a protest demonstration against a Health Ministry ban on the selling of shellfish.

In Rome, authorities acted to keep down the price of lemons, which are believed to offer some protection against the cholera virus. In Naples, where there has been a rash for lemons, they have been selling on the black market for 1,500 lire (about \$2.50) each.

Cases in North
While authorities predicted that the disease would soon wane, hospital officials in Florence and Piacenza, in northern Italy, reported two confirmed cases.

Until today, the northern half of Italy had been free of the disease, which has spread steadily from Naples and Bari, the worst-hit areas, to Rome, and then across the Tyrrhenian Sea to Sardinia. One case also has been reported in West Germany.

The Florence case, a 50-year-old woman, told hospital authorities that she had recently visited relatives in Naples and had eaten large quantities of mussels—described as the most dangerous shellfish by the Health Ministry.

The ministry had earlier left up to local authorities to ban the sale of shellfish. Most of the large cities destroyed vast stocks, but several private dealers from Naples were discovered smuggling shellfish into areas where sales were prohibited. The ministry has now banned the sale, cultivation, import and transport of shellfish.

In Piacenza, officials said that a 31-year-old woman contracted the cholera after traveling in the Middle East, but they refused to say which countries she had visited.

Mussels Blamed
Italian authorities have told the World Health Organization in Geneva that preliminary investigations indicated that infected mussels illicitly imported from North Africa caused the outbreak. But neither the ministry nor the WHO have disclosed where they were landed or from which country they came.

Health Minister Luigi Gui said today that the epidemic appeared to be waning in Naples, a city of 2.4 million, where the disease spread rapidly last week.

Officials at Bari also reported a downward trend, but they were less optimistic than Naples officials, who said the disease was contained.

Apart from the city itself, about six towns in Bari Province have reported confirmed cases.

Bonn Party In Protest To Moscow Assails Campaign On Dissidence

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 4 (WP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party today issued a strongly worded protest against the "persecution" and "oppression" of dissident intellectuals in the Soviet Union.

The formal statement by the party's governing board was prompted by the Soviet regime's intensified crackdown on such domestic critics as Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, and Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. During recent days, Mr. Sakharov, in particular, has been the target of heavy denunciations from the government-controlled Soviet press.

The statement said: "The persecution and oppression that has been directed against critical scientists and writers in the Soviet Union has caused great concern among the German Social Democrats."

Great Disquiet
It added that such events as the recent trial of two other dissidents, Pyotr I. Yakir and Victor A. Kravitskiy, are causing "great disquiet, particularly to those among the German people who strongly desire continuing normalization and good neighborly relations."

This declaration came a day after Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is also a Social Democrat and a close friend of Mr. Brandt, publicly defended Mr. Sakharov as a representative of those scientists "who are today leading the fight for freedom, tolerance and equality."

Today's followup by the West German Social Democrats reflected the increasingly angry comments being heard in press and intellectual circles here about the Soviet anti-dissident campaign.

Repeatedly, it is being noted here that the Soviet regime's actions run directly counter to the goals that the West has proclaimed for the second stage of the European security conference, soon to get under way in Geneva. Western participants in the 35-nation conference have been insisting that it must provide for greater human contacts and freedoms throughout Europe.

Accusations Countered
During recent days, some of Mr. Brandt's political opponents have charged him with unwillingness to condemn the Soviet actions because of fears for his increasingly friendly relations with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. Today's statement by the Social Democratic leadership was intended, in part, to counter these accusations.

The sensitivity that the Soviet actions are causing here was underscored yesterday when German author Guenter Grass announced that he was putting off plans to visit the Soviet Union.

Mr. Grass, who is closely identified politically with Mr. Brandt, said that he had been asked by the West German ambassador in Moscow, Ulrich Sahm, to postpone his trip because of the atmosphere that the anti-dissident campaign has created in the Soviet Union.

Cambodia Troops Halt Battle, Return to Base, Demand Pay

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Government troops trying to reopen Phnom Penh's highway to the sea in 10 days of fighting halted operations today and returned to their base camp, angry that they had not been paid.

According to reports from the field, there were scores of complaints and the soldiers said they would not fight until they received their money. They also complained that they were tired and had not been given any rest.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the Cambodian command, said however, that the troops were pulled back because the command adopted a new strategy. He acknowledged that they were too tired to fight on.

The field reports said three battalions of infantry and a squadron of armored personnel carriers, perhaps more than 1,000 men, returned to their base camp at Wat Champon Vorn, six miles west of Phnom Penh.

They had been operating about 15 miles west where Highway 4, which connects Phnom Penh with the port of Kompong Som, has been cut by Khmer Rouge insurgents.

Col. Am Rong said, however, that some elements were left behind to secure the road, including two squadrons of armored personnel carriers.

He said fresh troops would be sent to the highway tomorrow. Only small-scale fighting was reported in the region today.

The Cambodian command reported that a convoy of six ships carrying cargo, fuel and ammunition reached Phnom Penh tonight after a 60-mile trip up the river from the South Vietnamese border town of Tan Chau. No incidents were reported. It was the third convoy to reach Phnom Penh without major incident since the end of American bombing Aug. 15. Cover for the convoys is now being provided by Cambodian bombers and navy gunboats.

Soviet Scientist Defies Kremlin

Speaks Out in Defense of the Dissident Sakharov

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (NYT).—A lone voice was raised here today in defense of Andrei D. Sakharov, an officially inspired hero as an officially inspired campaign of denunciation of the physicist showed signs of becoming more intense.

While more and more Soviet scientists and writers jumped on the anti-Sakharov bandwagon, Igor R. Shafarevich, a mathematician, pleaded for a halt in the denunciations of the physicist, whom Mr. Shafarevich called a credit, not a disgrace, to the Russian people.

In an emotional open letter that reached Western newsmen, the 50-year-old mathematician, who is a friend of Mr. Sakharov, charged that Soviet newspapers were printing daily attacks against him without ever having published the statements that gave rise to the present campaign.

In an interview with Western newsmen Aug. 31, Mr. Sakharov warned against any East-West rapprochement that would ignore the need for democratic reforms within the Soviet Union. There have been only brief, and often distorted, allusions to these views in the controlled Soviet press.

Attending to the unfounded denunciations of Soviet citizens in

the Stalin period, Mr. Shafarevich said: "One cannot but recall the 1930s and '40s when we also branded with wrath and infamy without knowing why."

Mr. Shafarevich made his statement available to Western newsmen in the evident hope that foreign radio stations would then broadcast its content to the Soviet public. The Soviet press has not permitted publication of any material in defense of Mr. Sakharov.



Andrei D. Sakharov.

As Mr. Shafarevich thus became the first scientist of academy rank to speak up on behalf of Mr. Sakharov, there were unconfirmed reports that another scientist, Pyotr I. Kapitsa, had resisted strenuous efforts to induce him to join the campaign.

Kapitsa Attempt
According to these reports, Mr. Kapitsa, at 79 one of the Soviet Union's best-known physicists, was urged unsuccessfully for more than an hour by the academy's president, Mikhail V. Keldysh, to sign a letter of 40 academy members that was the opening shot in the anti-Sakharov campaign.

Mr. Kapitsa then joined a Soviet delegation that traveled to Helsingfors, Finland, for a meeting of the Pugwash Conference, an informal forum of scientists from East and West. The physicist was the only one of five academy members in the group to have resisted signing the denunciation of Mr. Sakharov.

His reluctance to join in the denunciation campaign may have been linked to the fact that he himself had once been in official disgrace in the last years of the Stalin era, when he reportedly refused to join in the development of nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, Tass continued to carry an ever-growing volume of



CONFEREES—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Algiers airport as she arrived yesterday for the summit.



TOP OF THE SUMMIT—In Algiers to attend the conference of nonaligned nations are, from left: Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda.

Unless Washington Changes Policy Saudi Arabia Warns U.S. of Oil Cuts

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Saudi Arabia has told American oil company officials that if the United States does not change its Middle East policy in the next six months, it will cut back its current oil production by one million barrels a day, according to sources close to the Saudi government.

Such an action, which would reduce Saudi oil exports to only seven million barrels a day, would be certain to create almost immediately a worldwide shortage of oil that would affect the United States as well as Western Europe.

But administration oil experts said that Saudi Arabia was putting out "contradictory signals" regarding its future oil policy. Warnings of production cutbacks, they said, should be taken in the context of Saudi Arabia's enormous oil reserves and the increasing pressure the Saudis are receiving from their Arab neighbors to use their oil to force a change in U.S. policy.

"A game is under way with very high stakes and very tough bargaining tactics," one administration official remarked. He noted that Saudi Arabia was still in the throes of hammering out an oil policy and doubted that Saudi officials have fixed any production level yet.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has issued a number of warnings in recent interviews with Western newsmen of a possible cutback or freeze in oil production. Washington Post correspondent Jim Hoagland reported from Cairo Saturday that Faisal had

promised Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to restrict oil production increases to no more than 10 percent a year. But the king has apparently gone further in private talks with American oilmen and visiting congressmen.

Mounting Pressure
Saudi pressure on U.S. companies and the American government is mounting at a time when U.S. oil imports from the Middle East are rising rapidly.

During the first six months of this year, the United States got 28 million barrels of oil—or 38 percent of its total imports—from the Arab states, a 35 percent increase over the same period last year.

Meanwhile, Western governments and oil companies continued to ponder what action to take after the partial nationalization of Western oil interests in Libya over the weekend.

State Department spokesman Paul Hare said that the United States "deeply regrets" the Libyan government's action "which does not comport with its obligations under the concessions agreement" that call for arbitration of disputes between companies and the Libyan government.

Oil Firms Cautious
However, the U.S. government and the American oil companies whose Libyan holdings were affected by the nationalization decree—Mobil Oil, Exxon, Texaco and Standard Oil of California—were all extremely guarded in their reactions to the decree pending detailed study and consultations on possible joint action.

The United States currently imports about 250,000 barrels a day from Libya, or only 4.3 percent of total American oil imports. But because Libyan oil contains little sulfur, it is in great demand in the United States for blending with heavier Venezuelan crude oil for use as heating fuel.

3d World At Summit In Algiers Nations' Leaders To Meet Today

ALGIER, Sept. 4 (AP).—Kings, presidents and premiers of non-aligned nations arrived in Algeria's capital today for one of the largest summit conferences ever held.

While their foreign ministers met behind closed doors to draw up an agenda for the summit that opens tomorrow, the leaders of the Third World landed throughout the day at Maison Blanche Airport.

The summit, the fourth to be held by the nonaligned nations since the Belgrade conference of 1961, will seek a new direction for the movement amid the lessening tensions between the superpowers.

President Houari Boumedienne, looking increasingly fatigued as the day wore on, met all the top leaders and conducted them through successive arrival ceremonies marked by 21-gun salutes.

About half of the approximately 70 countries taking part in the four-day summit were to be represented by their chiefs of state or heads of government.

The day's arrivals included Indira Gandhi of India, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi, President Idi Amin of Uganda, President Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who had just completed a Middle East peace mission.

Among earlier arrivals were President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia. Also expected to take part in the summit were King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.

Mr. Boumedienne, as chairman, will set the keynote of the summit in a formal speech scheduled for tomorrow afternoon in the conference hall on the sand dunes overlooking the Mediterranean 15 miles west of Algiers.

He is considered sure to emphasize his long-standing concern over the alleged economic exploitation of the poor countries by the rich countries, as well as the perpetuation of Israeli "aggression" in the Middle East.

Tardiness Reported
The foreign ministers reportedly were behind schedule in preparing an agenda for the summit. There was said to be widespread disagreement over a Libyan proposal that in effect would exclude from the nonaligned group any countries harboring foreign military bases.

The proposal, backed by Somalia, Burundi and Equatorial Guinea, would challenge the membership of such countries as Morocco, Ethiopia, Cyprus, Malta, Syria and Iraq, which have Western or Soviet bases or military aid agreements.

There was also strong opposition among black African and the more moderate Asian and Latin American countries to an Algerian proposal to set up a permanent secretariat for the nonaligned countries.

The foreign ministers, whose sessions were to end today after three days, worked late last night after listening courteously to several long speeches. One, from Argentina's President Juan Carlos Vigares, lasted about an hour. It included a reference to Britain's seizure of the Falkland Islands in 1833.

The foreign ministers today named India's Swaran Singh to head the political commission and Chile's Hernan Cruz to head the economic commission. Both

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nixon Will Submit Appeal Brief on Tapes Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—The White House said today that it will file its next legal papers in the Nixon Watergate tape recordings lawsuit Thursday.

Press spokesman Gerald Warren declined to say what the brief would argue.

The White House said last week that Mr. Nixon would appeal the decision. The deadline for filing a notice to appeal is Thursday.

The appeal will go to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which today set arguments in the case for Sept. 11. The case is expected to reach the Supreme Court no matter which side wins in the appellate division.

Drydock Plan Approved

Arab Oil Ministers Support Nationalization Steps in Libya

KUWAIT, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The oil ministers of Arab countries expressed solidarity today with Libya's action in nationalizing 51 percent of all oil companies on its territory.

The ministers also reached an agreement for jointly setting up a repair drydock for oil tankers at Bahrain. The 10 members of

the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries at the meeting were Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Syria did not attend.

An Egyptian delegate denied reports that the ministers had discussed plans for cutting oil production. He also said plans for negotiating the Tehran agreement on oil prices would be discussed in Vienna.

"Some of the ministers are leaving here directly for Vienna," the delegate said. "The Tehran price agreement comes strictly within the sphere of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries."

An extraordinary meeting of this group, called at the request of Iraq, will be held in Vienna Sept. 15.

Today's meeting, he said, was called specifically to affirm the drydock plan, which will cost an estimated \$250 million.

A statement issued at the conference said:

"While declaring that nationalization is a legitimate and sovereign right of every country, the council declares support for Libyan measures."

"The council is watching with great attention the developments that may ensue from the attempts of some quarters and states to take action against the nationalization."

These quarters and states "should be fully responsible for their actions," the statement added.

Political sources in Beirut said the statement was an indirect warning to the American government and oil companies to refrain from taking action against Libya.

Reports in Beirut newspapers today said the U.S. government was considering anti-Libyan action, possibly a boycott of Libyan oil.

Libyan Oil Minister Khaled Mahrouk said nationalization is "one of our sovereign rights, and the mere exercise of this right is a weapon in the battle" against Israel.

His government-in-exile is the only representative of Cambodia at the summit. Thirty-six of the countries taking part in the summit have recognized his regime.

China's Premier Chou En-lai yesterday sent a message that Peking supports the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their "struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers." China's official Hsinhua news agency today broadcast the text of the message which also said: "The countries of the Third World are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs."

The foreign ministers' group today cabled compliments to Chile's President Salvador Allende for his "courageous policy against international trusts and economic aggression." It also cabled congratulations to the Malagasy government for the evacuation of its territory by French military forces. The two messages were suggested by the Algerian delegation.

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LITTLEST LEAGUE—A Japanese father and son taking part in the country's fastest growing spectator sport—model radio-controlled motorcycle racing. The tiny machines weigh about eight pounds and can speed up to about 30 mph.

Phnom Penh Lets Princess Leave Country

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Princess Norodom Bopha Devi, daughter of Cambodia's former king, left here today with her family for Hong Kong last night. She was the first member of Sihanouk's immediate family to be allowed out of Cambodia by the government of Marshal Lon Nol since Sihanouk was deposed in 1970.

Princess Bopha Devi was accompanied by her husband, Prince Sihanouk Chivann Monirak, a former fighter pilot in the Cambodian Air Force, and by her five young children.

The princess, 30, was the prime ballerina of the Royal Classical Ballet during her father's period of power. Her beauty and dancing skills made her the toast of Phnom Penh's diplomatic corps.

Since 1970, the princess and family have lived here with Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearath, the 70-year-old mother of Prince Sihanouk. In March of this year, a relative by marriage of the royal household, Capt. So Rota, bombed the presidential headquarters, and after that the family was placed under house arrest.

Queen Kossamak and other members of the family were released from confinement on May 29.

Princess Sihanouk has repeatedly asked the Phnom Penh government to allow his mother to travel abroad for medical treatment, but the requests have been denied. Household servants here said they did not know what Princess Bopha Devi and her family would do when they returned to Cambodia. It seemed possible that they would be meeting Sihanouk somewhere, since he is leaving his exile home in Peking this week to attend the conference of heads of states of non-aligned nations in Algiers.

Queen Kossamak and some of Sihanouk's other children remain in Phnom Penh.

Atlantic Temperature ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Atlantic Ocean here yesterday reached the highest recorded temperature since the thirties began keeping records in 1912. The water was 83 degrees in each of three temperature checks. The previous record was 81. The air temperature was 84 degrees, the ninth straight day of temperatures over 80.

Executive sought in each country prior approval of a draft agenda for UN-sponsored negotiations to be held at the level of UN delegate "or at any other level to be agreed upon."

Al Hayat said the response of the Arab countries had made Mr. Waldheim think in terms of modifying his draft resolution so that it would forestall Palestinian objections to talks.

Palestinian movements always have rejected UN Resolution 242, upon which any UN-sponsored peace moves would be based.

Although Palestinian guerrillas were not directly involved, a guerrilla spokesman said the incident was provoked "to renew the attempt to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces."

The incident was the most serious since the fighting in May between Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army which left several hundred casualties.

An army communiqué today said the incident began when a car carrying three civilians was stopped at an army checkpoint along Beirut's Mediterranean coast road.

Soldiers found one of the civilians was carrying a gun, and all three were ordered to report to a military headquarters.

The Syrian-backed guerrilla organization said tonight that two of the three men killed belonged to their group. Reuters reported.

[Saiga said the death of the three men was caused by the army patrol, which it said fired "indiscriminately" in response to shots fired by the guards around Mr. Kilela's home.]

Premier Takiyeddin Solh called an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the shooting before he left to attend the Algiers conference of non-aligned nations.

Before leaving, he said he had been in contact with Palestinians and army officers "and all have tried to contain the incident and keep it to the side it merits."

May Urge Increased Aid

Departing U.S. Envoy Sees No Early Peace in Cambodia

By Thomas W. Lippman

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Emory C. Swank, the departing American ambassador to Cambodia, said today that the war is losing more and more of its point and has less and less meaning for any of the parties concerned, but he said he sees no prospect of a quick end to it.

Until the "other side" realizes that it cannot gain a military victory over the government as easily as it apparently believes, Mr. Swank said, there seems to be no chance of any useful negotiations that would put an end to the fighting.

In the meantime, he said, he would recommend that the United States continue and possibly increase its military assistance to the Lon Nol government in the hope that it can hold out long enough to achieve "peace with justice."

Mr. Swank, the only ambassador the United States has had here since the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, is leaving tomorrow at the conclusion of his tour. He spoke at a "farewell to the press," his first meeting with correspondents in several months. The meeting was limited to American correspondents, although a couple of British reporters succeeded in infiltrating it and was boycotted by representatives of the television networks because no cameras were permitted.

Mr. Swank said there have been "contacts between the insurgents and this side, but I don't think they have been productive in terms of negotiations." As a result, he said, "I regret very much that there is so little prospect at the moment of any termination of hostilities here."

He said that the "other side," in stating it will fight on to final victory here, anticipates that victory will be more quickly reached than is in fact the case.

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Emory C. Swank.

Presence of Chinese Soldiers Inside Laos Quietly Accepted

By David K. Shupler

VIENTIANE, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Chinese Communist troops are manning anti-aircraft installations along a road they have built in northern Laos, but neither the Laotian government nor the United States Embassy seems particularly disturbed.

The troops have been there for years, according to both American and Laotian officials. Although they have occasionally shot down American planes that stray over the road, their only interest seems to be in protecting what they have built.

Unlike the North Vietnamese troops in Laos, the officials say, the Chinese have avoided involvement in the combat between the Pathet Lao and government forces.

"The Chinese have behaved in a gentlemanly way," a knowledgeable Laotian newspaper editor said.

That may help explain why the subject of the Chinese hardly ever comes up when people here discuss whether foreign forces will abide by the requirement in the Feb. 21 peace agreement that they withdraw from Laos within 60 days after the formation of a coalition government.

Most of the attention focuses on North Vietnamese troops, said to number at least 40,000, and on an American-trained and financed Thai irregular force, which has been put at 6,000 to 15,000.

The United States also finances some Laotian irregular troops, and according to one informed source, agents from the Central Intelligence Agency are continuing to supervise and advise both the Thai troops and the Laotian irregulars.

Both North Vietnam and the United States have said that they intend to comply with the withdrawal mandate if the coalition is established. Negotiations between the Vietnamese government and the Pathet Lao have not yet produced a final protocol setting up the coalition.

The Chinese road is the result of a foreign-aid project offered to the Laotian government in the early 1960's. The government accepted the aid, which may ultimately benefit China more than Laos.

According to the officials, the road stretches for about 120 miles from the Chinese border, near the Laotian town of Ban Bofene, running southeast to Mouang Sai then turning to the southwest along the Beng River and ending at the town of Pak Beng.

Some Traffic Observed It is reportedly an all-weather road about 35 feet wide, with steel and concrete bridges. According to American and Laotian sources, the Chinese troops, most in engineering battalions, number 12,000 to 20,000, with the level declining slightly in recent months.

Some traffic has been observed on the road, prompting speculation that the Chinese are using it to supply insurgents operating in Thailand. The road ends only 30 miles from the Thai border, and the Bangkok government is reported to be extremely concerned about it.

At Trades Union Congress

U.K. Labor Party Is Warned To Adhere to Policy Decisions

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Britain's opposition Labor party today heard a warning that it should respect decisions made at next month's annual party conference, especially controversial proposals on state ownership.

The warning came from the party chairman, Bill Simpson. He was delivering the party's fraternal greetings on the second day of the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress representing 10 million organized workers.

Mr. Simpson said the decisions made at the TUC conference, and at the Labor party conference early next month, would chart the course of the movement for many years.

He said a Labor party that ignored important conference decisions could injure not only its chances at the polls, but disrupt the unity of the movement.

His warning strengthened speculation that the October party meeting will be a stormy affair. It will also heighten pressure on the party leader, Harold Wilson, who has already made plain his belief that the state ownership proposals would be electoral suicide for Labor.

The proposals involve a state take-over of 25 top companies. Mr. Simpson's warning came on the eve of the crucial economic debate, a highlight of the week-long conference.

This debate will be closely watched as a pointer to whether the trade unions are likely to be in a cooperative mood for important economic talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

In a debate today, union leader Jack Jones threatened that strike action might be taken to back up union demands for higher weekly pensions—£10 for single persons and £16 for married couples.

In a speech today at a government training center near London, Mr. Heath served notice that he has no intention of slowing Britain's economic expansion, as some commentators—and critics within his own party—have been urging him to do.

The prime minister said Britain had been faced many times in the past with the problem of

trying to sustain an economic boom, and each time the country had "funked" the issue.

"This time we are going to win through," he said.

Conservative critics, headed by right-winger Enoch Powell, have argued that Britain is heading for a big balance of payments deficit and have called on the government to impose heavy new taxes this autumn.

Ministers fear such action would halt the present expansion, a key government aim.

Meanwhile a new man today took over the leadership of the TUC which yesterday expelled 30 member unions for not following official policy on industrial relations.

A 51-year-old Oxford University graduate, Lionel (Len) Murray, became the general secretary of the TUC. His predecessor, the veteran leader, Vic Feather, who was known for his wit and forthright manner, had presided over a TUC at loggerheads with the Conservative government's economic policies.

TEL AVIV, Sept. 4 (AP)—Israel plans to rid itself of an anti-Semitic community of 350 American Negroes who claim to be the original heirs to the Promised Land, police said today.

A spokesman said Israel recently deported about 15 of the blacks to the United States and it was "just a matter of time until we send them all back."

He added that "they are living in Israel illegally." The Negroes, many from the Chicago area, are members of a non-Jewish sect called the Original Hebrew Israelite Nation.

The Ministry of the Interior has refused to extend their visas. The first Black Israelites arrived here four years ago.

Harassment Charged A spokesman for the black Abbares Ben-Israel, has charged that 28 of his people have been in prison since July 1 "under the worst conditions imaginable." He also claims Israeli soldiers and police have harassed the blacks with "right assault."

The police deny full conditions and said they admitted slapping the nighttime arrests to prevent the blacks from fleeing.

Police also denied Mr. Ben-Israel's charge that Black Israelites have been restricted to the apartments in the desert town of Dimona.

About 40 members of the sect, cloaked in robes and turbans, appeared in Israel in 1969 after an unsuccessful attempt to settle in Liberia.

Law of Return Many Israelis at first welcomed them with housing and jobs. The blacks hoped to become permanent residents under the Law of Return, which automatically bestows citizenship on Jewish immigrants. But after some debate, the Religious Affairs Ministry declared them "non-Jews."

As more blacks settled in Dimona and elsewhere in the Negev, the lack of jobs and housing led to tensions with Jewish residents. New arrivals were barred from entering the state.

The blacks branded Israel "Zionist" and "Crown country" and "South Africa."

"They are not Jewish people," they said. "They are the people of the Law of Immigration and the Law of Return. We are sending them back with the agreement of the United States."

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy declined immediate comment.

Baltic Lands Try To Save Sea From 'Biological Death'

GDANSK, Poland, Sept. 4 (AP)—A multinational pact to rescue the Baltic Sea from a "biological death" will shortly be signed by ministers assembling in Gdansk, in northern Poland, tomorrow.

Representatives from seven nations will be attending a 10-day conference here. The signing will take place on the last day.

Participating nations are Denmark, Finland, East and West Germany, Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The pact, officially named the Gdansk Convention, calls for cooperation in such things as fish breeding, catch quotas and scientific research.

About 140 million people inhabit the countries of the Baltic, into which more than 200 polluted rivers flow.

Such a conference could have been held long ago, but it was delayed because East Germany was only recently given diplomatic recognition by some of the participating states.

Casinos Legalized In Netherlands THE HAGUE, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The Dutch parliament today legalized casinos for the first time.

The only legal gambling in the Netherlands until now has been through the state-run lottery, soccer pools and the horse-racing totalisator.

Dutch tourist organizations have complained that potential visitors were being lost to neighboring countries such as Belgium, where casinos are allowed. Opposition to an easing of gambling laws came mainly from religious groups.

Toyota Imports Halted by Peking Over Taiwan Ad TOKYO, Sept. 4 (UPI)—China has ordered the Toyota Motor Sales Co. to halt the shipment of 756 cars and trucks to China, in a dispute over a Toyota advertisement, industry sources said today.

The China Machinery-Import Export Corp., which ordered the vehicles, said that a Toyota advertisement in Taiwan was favorable to the nationalist Chinese government of President Chiang Kai-shek, the sources said.

As a result, shipping of the vehicles, whose sale price was \$40 million yen (\$317 million), has been stopped pending the outcome of the dispute, they said.

The advertisement referred to a student who disappeared from home several days ago and was suspected of stealing jewelry worth \$2,500 from his mother.

The Fisch family apartment was seriously damaged in the last of today's explosions, but no members of the family were hurt.

A fifth letter-bomb, with a note offering details about a "new American invention," was delivered to the home of a woman member of parliament, but was intercepted and defused by police.

East Germany Moves Border West 1 Meter

LUTHERBURG, Germany (AP).—East Germany moved its border one meter west today after a joint East and West German commission started work on a survey newly assessing the controversial demarcation line between the two states.

Surveyors planted a milestone at the border near the Luebeck suburb of Schluhup. It was the first such effort since the two sides got together on border issues in the wake of the normalization treaty which came into force June 21.

The joint commission agreed on several border alterations in West Germany's northernmost state and a spokesman said the stone which protruded about 20 centimeters or eight inches from the ground, marked DDR (for German Democratic Republic) on its eastern side and was blank on the other.

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END OF PLAY—Daniel and Robert Jefferson cry, grief-stricken, as scuba divers and firemen recover the body of 14-year-old friend, James Duffy, who drowned while all three were playing at Coes Pond, near Worcester, Mass.

Storm Delia Strikes Gulf Coast Tamely

Damage Is Slight After Thousands Flee

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—A surprisingly tame tropical storm, designated Delia, struck land today after sending thousands of Gulf Coast residents fleeing. Weather officials said it appeared that damage from the storm would be slight.

The storm brought heavy rains and gusty winds as it moved inland. The top sustained winds were 64 mph, with gusts of up to 70 mph.

"We're pretty well out of the woods now," said Tom Kirkpatrick of the National Weather Service. "The eye passed very near or over us. We're down to about a 12 miles per hour wind now."

Calm also was reported at High Island, 30 miles to the east, as the eye passed over.

Unless the portion of the storm yet to be felt carried some surprises, forecasters said, Delia would prove to be nothing more than a very heavy rainstorm. Ten inches of rain were predicted.

High Island, a small community of beach houses and small stores, had been expected to bear a major portion of the storm. No damage was reported there, however.

Emergency precautions had been taken at Beaumont and Port Arthur, close to the Louisiana border, and in southwest Louisiana, where thousands had fled their homes in advance of the storm.

The storm approached the Louisiana-Texas border after hours of wandering in the Gulf of Mexico. Flash floods, heavy rains and tides of four to seven feet were predicted for the area.

As it approached the coast, Delia had sustained winds of 70 mph, just short of the 74-mph minimum for hurricane status.

Astronauts Scan Storm
HOUSTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Skyline's astronauts—in the 39th day of their space mission—began today to scan the storm Delia, showing the circular structure of its swirling mass of clouds as it lashed the Texas Gulf Coast with heavy winds and rain.

Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriot, and Maj. Jack R. Lousens viewed Delia from their 70-mile high viewpoint, saying the storm looked widespread.

They promised further information on the storm as Skylab orbited the earth every 90 minutes.

Although the Space Center did not consider the storm a major threat to mission control operations, officials told all essential personnel to go home in mid-afternoon.

Officials considered flying a special task force of flight controllers to an alternate Skylab command center in Maryland, but rejected the idea.

A spokesman for District Attorney Joseph Busch said the panel would hear audio tapes of testimony given by former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman before the Senate Watergate committee.

The tapes were expected to run for several hours, and the spokesman said it appeared unlikely that the grand jury would make its decision on the indictments today.

The grand jurors, who took a summer recess in August, were also to be given copies of memoranda written by White House aides outlining plans for the break-in.

Sources close to the investigation say those facing possible indictments include Mr. Ehrlichman, White House aide Egil Krogh and David Young, and convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy.

The general said he would create an executive state council if elected.

"I will invite all opposition parties to join this council, and I will consult them on decision-making," Gen. Peron said.

He said he would call on opposition parties to form a coalition government if he wins the Argentine presidential election later this month.

Speaking on television, the 77-year-old former president said a coalition was necessary because of what he called the state of emergency in the country.

Gen. Peron is expected to win a landslide victory to return him to the presidency after nearly 18 years in the election on Sept. 23.

The general said he would create an executive state council if elected.

Americans Are Eating More and More Potatoes, But Now They're Peeling Them Less and Less

BURLEY, Idaho, Sept. 4 (AP)—The day of the fresh potato appearing on the evening dinner table in the United States is rapidly decreasing.

Americans are eating more and more, and peeling less and less.

A whole generation is growing up thinking that Idaho's most famous farm product is poured from a box, or comes out of the frozen food department.

It is and its maintain of peeled potatoes is a dead tradition with the Army. The same trend is evident in the average American home.

In the past two decades, the trend among potato eaters has moved rapidly away from five-pound sacks of the fresh variety to the meal-sized pack on grocery store shelves and frozen food containers.

In 1900, the average American ate 200 pounds of fresh potatoes a year. By 1950, the average fresh potato consumption had decreased to 100 pounds, but frozen French fries and dehydrated, mashed potatoes were beginning to be bought.

Americans were eating an average of about six pounds each of processed potatoes annually.

Today the average American eats 70 pounds of fresh potatoes and 45 pounds of processed potatoes a year.

The man largely responsible for beginning the movement away from fresh potatoes is J.R. Simplot, who quit school at 14 to work in the potato-soring sheds.

Mr. Simplot parlayed an idea for dehydrating and freezing

potatoes into a multimillion-dollar business empire, and helped revolutionize Idaho's potato industry.

About 82 percent of the Idaho potato crop—roughly 25 percent of the nation's output—now goes to potato processors.

The revolution started during World War II when Mr. Simplot, then operating a potato-shipping business, got a contract to produce dehydrated potatoes for the military.

After the war ended, Mr. Simplot and Leon Jones, then president of Mr. Simplot's food division, were faced with a decision—either shut down or develop a market for dehydrated potatoes. Mr. Jones had the idea of freezing potatoes, first as water-blanching French-cut strips and later as a pre-fried and frozen product.

Today, there are 21 potato-processing plants in Idaho. They represent an investment of several hundred million dollars and produce half the nation's frozen and dehydrated potato products.

Idaho's reputation as a premium quality potato-producing state was built primarily by the baked potato. And that's a field that hasn't successfully been invaded by the processing industry.

Russ Dal Soglio, one of Mr. Simplot's aides, said a simulated frozen baked potato—a shell refilled with mashed potatoes—was retained for a few years but was discontinued "because it wasn't a superior product."

He said research scientists are experimenting to come up with a method of satisfactorily freezing a baked potato.

Crush of Visitors Key Factor

After 200 Years, Liberty Bell May Be Moved to a New Site

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Liberty Bell may soon be moved from Independence Hall, where it has rested for nearly two centuries.

Officials of the National Park Service, which maintains Independence Hall and the bell, have wanted for several years to move it from its present site at the base of the clock tower.

The federal officials maintain that the bell, in its present location, will not survive the crush of visitors expected during the celebration of the nation's bicentenary in 1976. The site will be too congested by visitors and there are not adequate facilities to provide security for the bell, they say.

Originally, federal officials planned to construct a \$5-million lower for the bell at Third and Chestnut Streets, more than two blocks from Independence Hall but still in Independence National Park.

The plan was dropped, however, because of objections by city and state officials and opposition from citizens across the country. Local leaders felt that the bell was part of Independence Hall and should remain in the historic building.

New Proposal
In recent weeks, park officials came up with a new proposed location for the bell. It is in the northernmost block of Independence Mall, two and a half blocks north of Independence Hall and separated from it by landscaped gardens, fountains and walks.

Mayor Frank L. Rizzo at first rejected the proposed site, maintaining that the one-ton bronze bell with its jagged crack should remain on the ground floor of Independence Hall. But last Wednesday, the mayor and other city officials visited the present and proposed sites and Mr. Rizzo agreed that the bell should be moved before the 1976 bicentennial.

The mayor favored a possible site on the lawn in front of Independence Hall, directly across Chestnut Street. The site, which owns the mall, maintains that a structure to house the bell there would destroy the view of the hall from the mall area. Mr. Rizzo disagreed.

The federal government, the state and the city must all agree on the site because the city owns the bell, the state owns the mall and the National Park Service maintains the bell, the hall and the mall, all as part of Independence National Park.

The Liberty Bell would be practically worthless as a bell were it not for its historical value. There is no resonance left in its 3,600 pounds of darkened bronze. It gives off only a dull, muffled ring when struck with a rubber hammer.

The bell was built in England on the order of the Pennsylvania Assembly as part of the 50th anniversary celebration of William Penn's charter to the Pennsylvania colony, the only charter that contained a grant of full religious freedom.

The assembly selected a verse from the Bible, Leviticus 25:10, that the speaker, Isaac Norris, trimmed to the 11 words circling the top of the bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The bell was cast in late 1752 or early 1753 at the Whitechapel Foundry in London and delivered in Philadelphia in the summer of 1753. During a test, it was cracked by its clapper and was recast in Philadelphia by two local workmen, Pass and Stow, whose names appear on the bell today. The first recasting was not successful, so one and a half ounces of copper were added for each pound of the original bronze.

When the bell was raised to

the tower of the State Hall (Independence Hall), there was a party in the yard below.

The State House Bell, as it was then called, was used to open and close meetings of the courts and the provincial legislature, to announce celebrations or calamities and to summon the public to mass meetings.

The bell, weakened by 70 years of use, finally cracked about 1835. The favorite, but still disputed, version is that the crack opened while the bell was being tolled for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall on July 8, 1835.

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The Liberty Bell.

Mothers' Smoking Said to Endanger Newborns' Lives

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Data in a British study show that more often among babies whose mothers smoke than among those born to nonsmoking women, Harvey Goldstein, statistician of the National Children's Bureau, reported today.

Writing in his bureau's journal, Concern, he said the figures applied to mothers who smoke regularly after the fourth month of pregnancy. He said the finding was based on a survey of baby deaths just before birth and up to 100 hours after delivery.

Another study, he said, showed that children of smoking mothers were three-tenths of an inch shorter, trailed three months in reading skills and were less well adjusted at school than children of nonsmokers.

"If a well known drug was suddenly found to cause the deaths of 1,500 newborn babies a year it would be unlikely ever to be used again," Mr. Goldstein wrote.

"Nevertheless, on the best available evidence, this is roughly the number of babies who died in Britain last year because their mothers were smoking cigarettes during pregnancy."

Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, who also is the Peruvian Army commander, made the charge at the opening of the five-day 10th annual Inter-American Army Conference, attended by representatives of 22 nations, including the United States and Canada.

He suggested a modification of the 26-year-old Inter-American Reciprocal Aid Treaty in order, he said, to remove Latin American military forces from the threat of Communism in the Western Hemisphere.

"In our opinion the great Western power has sought to protect itself from the danger of Communism in the interior of the hemisphere by using Latin American military forces organized under its tutelage," the general declared.

He also described as "inoperative" the Inter-American Defense Board, created to study mutual security problems in Latin America. He suggested that the board and the Inter-American College of Defense be financed by all hemisphere nations and that their headquarters be moved from the United States to a Latin American nation.

5 German Alpinists Feared Killed in Slide
NATERS, Switzerland, Sept. 4 (AP)—A snowslide in the Valais Alps was believed to have killed five West German alpinists scaling the 4,554-meter Mount Dome.

Police reported that the bodies of two were found yesterday after a search with helicopters and avalanche dogs. The three others are still missing, but rescuers said there was little hope of finding them alive.

Peru Race Car Crash Kills 8, Injures 17
LIMA, Peru, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The leading car in a road race swerved to avoid a dog Sunday, hit a concrete wall, flipped into the air and crashed through a group of spectators, killing eight persons and injuring 17, police said.

The brothers Fernando and Pio Delgado were leading on the last of eight laps of the 13-mile race at Canete, 78 miles from Lima, when Fernando, at the wheel, tried to avoid the dog, police said. Both brothers were severely injured.

Center for Study Closing Doors

U.S. Is Seen Solving Problems Of Urban, Racial Violence

By Robert J. Donovan

WALTHAM, Mass.—Dr. John P. Spiegel, director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, says America has solved, at least in part, the problems of urban, racial and campus violence.

It has done so, he says, because the nation has learned from its mistakes and has begun to apply to such disturbances many of the bargaining and mediation techniques that arose from generations of labor strife in this country.

Dr. Spiegel, who is also president-elect of the American Psychiatric Association, offered his optimistic view as he began tending up the affairs of the Lemberg center, which will close its doors at Brandeis University in December.

Augmenting the good effect of these techniques, he observed, is the appearance of more competent leadership and better organization among protesters of all kinds, even prisoners. The kind of generalized and pervasive hatred that used to produce riots, like "off whitey," has been replaced with specific and therefore more negotiable aims, such as more jobs.

"Modestly Violent"
From his long study of the subject, Dr. Spiegel has come to disagree with those who believe that Americans are a uniquely violent people.

"The American people are modestly violent," he said in an interview.

"If you compare us with the Scandinavian countries or

U.S. Tax Audits For '73 Uncover \$5.1 Billion Owed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service said today a record 74 percent of the tax returns it had audited during fiscal 1973 reported incorrect amounts of tax owed.

The IRS said that as a result it will seek to collect an additional \$5.1 billion in taxes, the bulk of it from corporations.

An IRS spokesman said it would be wrong to conclude that these incorrect tax returns reflected growing dishonesty. Instead, he said, it meant that fewer taxpayers were audited unnecessarily because of improved procedures.

The IRS said it audited 1.8 million tax returns during the fiscal year ended, Aug. 1, 1973, the bulk of them for the tax years 1969, 1970 and 1971. The bulk of 1972 returns is still under way.

The returns audited in fiscal 1973 represented about 3 percent of the total returns filed any one year.

LEGAL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT
FRANK TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE
VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 73-22
FRANK AGUILERA, JR. ET AL.
July 23, 1973.

One motion of the plaintiff for an order directing Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., one of the defendants herein, to appear or plead in accordance with Section 54 of Title 25 of United States Code, and to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failure to do so.

This is an action to remove the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., from the case and to appoint a receiver to take possession of the assets of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., and to distribute them to the creditors of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is a resident of the State of Connecticut, and that he is a partner in the business of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., and that he is a partner in the business of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is a resident of the State of Connecticut, and that he is a partner in the business of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., and that he is a partner in the business of the defendant, Frank E. Aguilera, Jr.

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'Drug-Dealers' Give \$10,000 to U.S. Charity

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP)—A \$10,000 cash donation from a group calling itself the Gainesville Marijuana Dealers Association has enriched muscular dystrophy fund-raising efforts and left police puzzled.

Volunteers here had raised \$5,000 yesterday during the Jerry Lewis television telethon when a bag containing the \$10,000 arrived, officials said. An accompanying note read: "From the Gainesville Marijuana Dealers Association. Right on."

Police said they had never heard of the organization.

Ellsberg Break-In Grand Jury Gets Final Evidence

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (AP)—A county grand jury convened today to hear final evidence before deciding whether to return indictments for the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

A spokesman for District Attorney Joseph Busch said the panel would hear audio tapes of testimony given by former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman before the Senate Watergate committee.

The tapes were expected to run for several hours, and the spokesman said it appeared unlikely that the grand jury would make its decision on the indictments today.

The grand jurors, who took a summer recess in August, were also to be given copies of memoranda written by White House aides outlining plans for the break-in.

Sources close to the investigation say those facing possible indictments include Mr. Ehrlichman, White House aide Egil Krogh and David Young, and convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy.

The disease, spreading westward from Iran, has crossed the Bosphorus and reached the outskirts of Istanbul, posing a threat to Greece and Bulgaria, the FAO said. It said 80 cases have been recorded in Asian Turkey.

The agency called for "most urgent measures" to stop livestock movement in the stricken areas. It also asked that European nations help supply serum for a mass vaccination of livestock in European Turkey and in border areas of Greece and Bulgaria.

Colby Is Sworn In As New CIA Chief

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—President Nixon, participating today in the swearing-in of William E. Colby, 53, as CIA director, called him "a true professional in the best sense of the word."

Mr. Nixon said Mr. Colby's career was not well known because he had been circulating in Asian Turkey for about a month, as spread to the European mainland, posing the worst threat to livestock in nearly a decade, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

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Europe Is Given Livestock Alert

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—The foot-and-mouth disease which has been circulating in Asian Turkey for about a month, has spread to the European mainland, posing the worst threat to livestock in nearly a decade, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

The disease, spreading westward from Iran, has crossed the Bosphorus and reached the outskirts of Istanbul, posing a threat to Greece and Bulgaria, the FAO said. It said 80 cases have been recorded in Asian Turkey.

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Gustaf 'Still Serious', 2 Days of Fever Unfold

STOCKHOLM,

Needed: A New Congress

The Congress that reassembles in Washington after its summer recess confronts again responsibilities that few even glimpsed during the past generation. Before Watergate, President Nixon had posed confrontations with the legislature on government spending and the war powers that were not new, but had seldom been so explicitly or so massively put on the record. With Watergate, and the Agnew investigation, the relationship between Congress and the executive has become more challenging, more delicate than at almost any time in American history.

Under these circumstances, it is pertinent to ask just what is Congress, how well is it geared, practically, to the tasks looming before it. It is generally accepted that Congress has lost ground, in terms of real authority, to the presidency over the past fifty years. Whether this has come from presidential usurpation or congressional abdication is one of those chicken-and-the-egg questions that can engage political scientists, but has little bearing on how the balance is to be restored. Assuming that it was the pressure of events, the complexity of global concerns as well as of domestic demands, the need for quick, informed decisions on a wide variety of urgent problems that brought about the change, the fact remains that Congress had grown progressively more responsive to administrative leadership, progressively less well adapted to produce its own.

Many factors have their parts in the present state of Congress. Party discipline has been eroded by the tendency of the electorate to split tickets, to elect Repub-

licans to the White House and Democrats to Congress, or vice versa. Representatives, and to an only slightly lesser extent, senators, have identified themselves with local responsibilities to great issues, leaving the public to turn to the presidency for national guidance. Within its own precincts, the legislature has increasingly come to rely on the accidents of seniority to create its own leaders, in no small degree because it does not value that leadership very highly anyway.

The upshot is that Congress can oppose the President on some matters, but finds it hard to produce coherent and workable alternatives to what the President proposes. Moreover, its own programs are presented, not with a single, if collective voice, but in a babel of tongues, addressed primarily to local constituencies. The law-making process, when it originates in Congress, is not stated in a comprehensive message, but evolves mysteriously through committees and individuals—mysteriously, at least, so far as the public is concerned.

Can this be changed? Not, in all probability, by any constitutional amendment or sweeping alteration. The basis in organic law for choosing senators and representatives is logical enough. What is needed is a response by Congress itself to its present day dilemma, an acceptance of its collective nature, and the need for finding the techniques to make that nature effective. The new Congress needed for the new demands upon it must come by act of Congress itself. That cannot be accomplished overnight, but the realization that adaptation to the role which events are forcing upon the legislature is an urgent necessity could speed the process.

Hope for Nairobi

A year of hard negotiations among the major financial powers—combined with the newly demonstrated ability of floating exchange rates to withstand severe shocks to confidence, massive speculation and hot money movements—has helped to dispel the crisis atmosphere in international money markets. As a result, the United States, Japan and the European nations appear at last to be converging on a sensible approach to world monetary reform in time for the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Nairobi later this month.

That hopeful news was communicated by Secretary of the Treasury Schultz last week to his high-level advisory committee of financial experts—a group that includes two former Treasury secretaries in Democratic cabinets, Douglas Dillon and Henry Fowler. The Schultz effort to draw on the wisdom and experience of his predecessors in office, as well as the patience he has shown in seeking common ground with this country's financial and trading partners abroad, represent a welcome change from the extreme partisanship that marked the John B. Connally era at the Treasury.

However, the excruciating difficulty of the issues involved in reconstruction of the world monetary system makes it likely that the path to reform will stretch many months or even years beyond Nairobi. The conferees must wrestle with such problems as the degree and forms of flexibility in exchange rates needed to keep the system in balance, the pressures upon nations to adjust exchange rates when their currencies are out of line, the "overhang" of United States dollars—now amounting to some \$90 billion—held by foreign governments, the future role of gold and dollars as monetary

reserves, the creation of additional special drawing rights or some new form of international money as the basis of the world monetary system and the link of newly created SDRs to aid to the underdeveloped countries. On top of all that is a need for measures to strengthen the authority of the IMF itself. Each of these problems is interrelated.

The important contribution Nairobi can make toward starting this complicated reform process is to achieve formal acceptance of one indispensable element: the necessity for smooth and regular adjusting of exchange rates to prevent the kind of imbalances among nations that caused the old Bretton Woods system to break down. The conference will acquire historic significance if it endorses the principle that no country has the right to maintain a "disequilibrium" exchange rate—one that causes a nation to gain or lose vast amounts of reserves. A corollary must be that the obligation to adjust rates should fall equally upon surplus and deficit countries.

The past lack of such a principle resulted in the chronic U.S. payments deficits that not only brought breakdown of the monetary system but helped breed world inflation. The world's money supply, fed by dollar outflows, grew much too fast while the underlying changes in true currency values were shielded from public view by fixed exchange rates. The current floating system was necessitated by the breakdown of Bretton Woods, but it is itself a makeshift and chancy arrangement that needs reinforcement by orderly rules for change. Nairobi should help bring these rules into being, and lay the foundations for a more comprehensive reform.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Situation in Chile

The permanent crisis in Chile is getting out of control. The once politically calmest South American country is being driven to the brink of civil war. The obstinate conflict between parliament and the government, pursuing a policy of its own road towards socialism, has already shaken the foundation of Chile's democratic order. This test of strength cannot go on forever.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

Libya's Oil Nationalization

Libya's decision does not only coincide with the commemoration of the seizure of power in Tripoli by young officers who overthrew King Idris. It comes on the eve of the opening in Algiers of the "summit" of the nonaligned nations during which it is likely there will be sharp discussions, at least behind closed doors, between representatives of the main Arab countries quarrelling for the leading position. Col. Qadhafi seems to have aimed at the big "capitalist" interests just as much as at President Sadat and his new ally, King Faisal of Arabia.

The rapprochement between Cairo and

Jedda, coming after the indefinite adjournment of the merger between Egypt and Libya, deals a severe blow to the ambitions of Tripoli, which will try henceforth to reassert more than ever its position of the intransigent leader of the Arab cause.

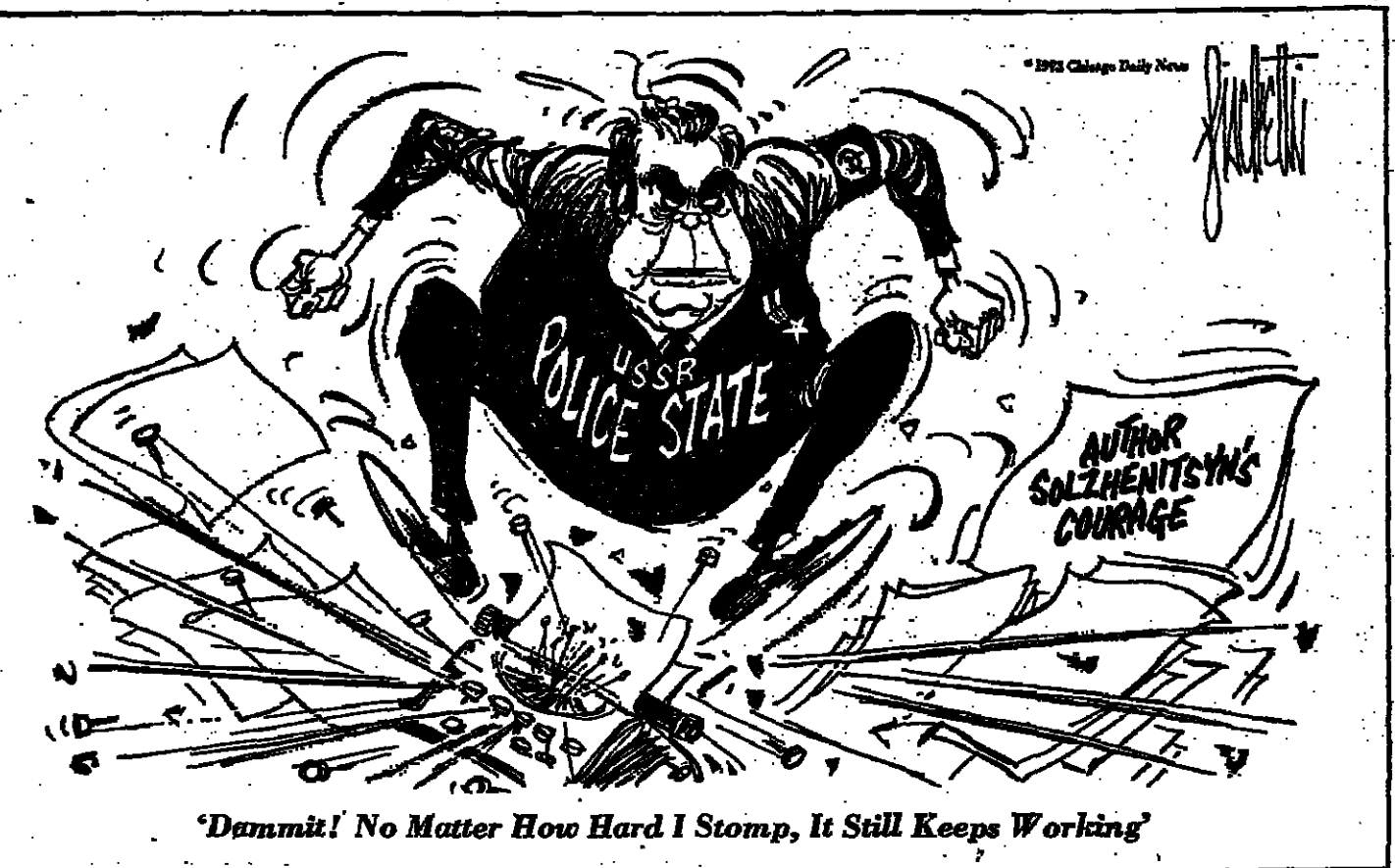
The question is whether Col. Qadhafi will not force other reputedly moderate countries to harden their position towards the United States and the Western world in general.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

They can all be impeached. They can all be indicted. And they can be indicted without being impeached," Berger says. "All the Constitution says is that you can do both without running into problems of double jeopardy."

The controversy, however, is far from settled. After assigning the House of Representatives with "the sole power of impeachment" and the Senate with "the sole power to try all impeachments"—much in the manner of criminal indictment and trial—the Constitution also says: "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law." (Emphasis added.)

Alexander Hamilton thought that was plain enough. The author of more than half of the Federalist papers—the famous essays that appeared in the New York press in 1787-88 to urge the Constitution's ratification—Hamilton wrote repeatedly in terms that put impeachment before indictment.



The Impeachment Vs. Indictment Issue

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON—Impeachment, Thomas Jefferson once complained, "is not even a crown." Woodrow Wilson called it "little more than an empty menace."

Designed as a guarantee against the misconduct of public men, it is also the only method prescribed by the Constitution for ousting a President, a Vice-President or any "civil officers of the United States" otherwise entrenched in their jobs.

Now it is being raised as a roadblock to the separate federal grand jury investigations writing about the nation's two highest officers. According to President Nixon's lawyers, only Congress can hold him accountable while he remains in the White House. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's lawyers are reportedly of the same persuasion. And Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, who has the burden of what to do with the allegation of bribery against Agnew, clearly is considering the same argument.

Seems solid enough for presentation to a grand jury, Richardson has said, he would still have to confront the overriding legal issue of whether a Vice-President can be indicted without first being impeached.

The Justice Department—in fact, Mr. Nixon's Justice Department—has already taken a stand on that point, at least in the eyes of some legal scholars.

Kerner Case

Just a few months before the Watergate scandal broke, on Dec. 15, 1971, Judge Otto Kerner of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago was indicted for bribery, tax evasion, fraud and conspiracy dating back to his seven-year tenure as Democratic governor of Illinois.

Still a "civil officer" under a lifetime judicial appointment, Kerner was convicted in February and subsequently sentenced to three years in prison. The White House was so pleased that presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman, raising aboard Air Force One, paused to phone mid-air congratulations to the government prosecutor in the case the day after the jury returned the verdict.

If judges can be indicted and convicted in a court of law, why not a Vice-President, or even a President?

"The Constitution says they're all on a par," emphasizes Raoul Berger, an outspoken Harvard Law School scholar and one of the nation's leading authorities on both impeachment and executive privilege.

"They can all be impeached. They can all be indicted. And they can be indicted without being impeached," Berger says. "All the Constitution says is that you can do both without running into problems of double jeopardy."

The controversy, however, is far from settled. After assigning the House of Representatives with "the sole power of impeachment" and the Senate with "the sole power to try all impeachments"—much in the manner of criminal indictment and trial—the Constitution also says: "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law." (Emphasis added.)

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Hamilton Cited

Not surprisingly, the White House, in contesting Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox's grand jury subpoena for Nixon's taped conversations about the Watergate scandal, cited Hamilton first of all as authority for its claim of presidential immunity from criminal proceedings.

But if Hamilton is a White

House favorite, he is becoming Otto Kerner's too. After his indictment, the judge and his lawyers considered the gambit of insisting on impeachment first, but only briefly.

"Kerner said, 'God, no,'" recalls his chief defense attorney, Paul R. Connolly. "He didn't want to subject himself to a political body. He felt a jury would find him not guilty."

As a result, Connolly says, the issue wasn't even raised in the trial court. But Kerner, who voluntarily stopped drawing his \$42,500-a-year salary when he was found guilty, is appealing his conviction now. And he plans to argue, among other points, that impeachment should have come first with him, too. Alexander Hamilton, after all, drew no distinction between Presidents and judges.

According to Berger, however, Hamilton was far from inflexible. "On impeachment, he spoke loosely," Berger says. "As Chief Justice John Marshall said, we must not follow him when to do that would lead us from the Constitution."

Constitution says that impeachment shall not be a bar to subsequent indictment. All it says is that you cannot plead double jeopardy just because you've been impeached first. You have to stand the Constitution on its head," Berger claimed. "To say that, therefore, you must impeach before you indict."

Washington lawyer Joseph Borkin, a student of impeachment and author of a book on the cases of three federal judges indicted between 1939 and 1945, says it is settled by now that judges can be indicted without being impeached. And like Raoul Berger,

he feels that Presidents and Vice-Presidents are subject to the same rigor.

The debate is thickest on that score. Mr. Nixon's lawyers have made it pointedly plain that their claim of immunity from criminal process extends to the President alone. They have reportedly given a chilly reception to suggestions from Agnew's attorneys that they join in common defense.

Other lawyers and legal scholars think that the President has an excellent argument and the Vice-President a very good one. "The question turns on whether the nature of the President's office and of the Vice-President's office require that they always be filled," says Yale law professor Alexander M. Bickel, a consultant to the Senate Watergate committee. "I think it's clear that for the President, you have to have impeachment before indictment because the system requires absolute continuity."

Still another law school professor, however, saw no reason for such solicitude for the Vice-President. "I can think of fewer reasons why he should have to be impeached first and not a judge," he said. "He's just a figurehead anyway." But with the President, he suggested, impeachment might be the "reasonable" course to take even if an indictment were "legally permissible."

The suggestion reflects an etiquette that at least one other President, Andrew Johnson, would not have appreciated. Impeachment was no "empty menace" for him in his bitter fight with Congress over Reconstruction. Johnson was more than anxious to have it settled in the courts. So was Judge Kerner, at least

until he was convicted. For those involved, from President to judges, the question seems to turn not on the Constitution so much as on practical politics, real or imagined.

Still to be heard from is Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who seemed to be deliberately holding his tongue in U.S. District Court here when Nixon's lawyers kept insisting they were in the wrong forum. Cox, who offered not a word in rebuttal on the impeachment issue, had said in June that the question of whether a President could be indicted first would be studied, but his office flatly refuses to comment on the research, except to say that it needs more study.

Cox is evidently hopeful that his demand for the tapes of the President's conversations about the Watergate scandal can be decided on narrower grounds, such as their unchallenged relevance to the sworn testimony of others under investigation, from former presidential advisers H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman to ousted White House counsel John W. Dean III. The President himself stands in no immediate danger of either impeachment or indictment.

By all accounts, however, the question is much more acute for Vice-President Agnew, who denounced the allegations involving him as "damned lies." But if Attorney General Richardson concludes otherwise, lawyers on both sides of the impeachment-vs.-indictment issue agree, he will have to send the evidence either to the federal grand jury waiting for it in Baltimore or to the House of Representatives, which hasn't impeached anyone in 37 years.

Fresh Winds for U.S. Labor

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK—A movement in quest of a mission. That is the state of the unions today. Traditional conceptions of union function have been stood on their head by the low priority labor's rank and file seems to assign to the battle for the buck in major contract negotiations, despite the holes cut in workers' pay envelopes by skyrocketing prices.

In West Germany Chancellor Willy Brandt appeals to that country's normally docile labor force to stop a rash of wildcat strikes, all called to force outsize wage increases as an offset to higher living costs. In Canada striking railroad workers storm Parliament to protest a back-to-work law rushed through after they had rejected a pay increase bigger than the one their United States counterparts accepted last spring.

In Britain, Italy, France and even Japan labor militancy has been shaking up with the price level. In an inflation-racked world the American unions, holders of all track records for marathon strikes, stand almost alone this year as exemplars of industrial peace.

Welcome as that calmness is to the beleaguered administrators of Phase-A, it is causing a good deal of headscratching in the upper echelons of labor on what to substitute for "more" as union concentration points in collective bargaining and the larger society.

New Horizons

If workers show little interest in striking for bigger increases in a period when the economy is booming, profits are going through the roof and federal controls are restraining nothing except wages, the time has clearly come to find new horizons for a movement still wedded to slogans carried over from the great Depression of four decades ago.

It would be an exaggeration to suggest that the result of this introspection has been a sudden, across-the-board revitalization. But unions are addressing themselves more imaginatively than ever before to using the bargaining process as an instrument for democratizing the work place and giving the workers a voice in making their jobs more satisfying, even if that means some trespass on the hallowed prerogatives of management.

Until now most of the initiative

for experiments in "humanizing" work has come from nonunion employers, with unions insisting that the best road to job enrichment lay in enriching paychecks. This year issues affecting the quality of factory life are uppermost in the "Big Three" U.S. auto negotiations, an economy-wide pattern setter.

When Chrysler came in with its first wage offer last week, the United Auto Workers told management it didn't even want to talk about money until it knew how far the company was willing to go on making overtime voluntary and other things the workers really cared about.

Leonard Woodcock, the UAW president, got an object lesson in the usefulness of joint industrial planning when he went to Sweden last month to confer with Volvo executives on their plans for opening a U.S. plant. Co-determination is a long-established practice at Volvo.

The Pit

It provided a practical answer there to a problem that still bedevils workers on Detroit's assembly lines. Certain operations on a car's undercarriage have to be performed by workers down in a pit—an assignment that means standing all day long with arms upstretched.

Even when the pit is eliminated by elevating the line, the strain on the arms is unrelieved. At Volvo bills was achieved by tilting the cars on their side for last month to confer with Volvo executives on their plans for opening a U.S. plant. Co-determination is a long-established practice at Volvo.

"We don't pretend we have the answers for every problem," says Douglas Fraser, the union's chief negotiator at Chrysler, "but we want to be participants in seeking the answers."

An even more startling manifestation of the new stirrings in labor is an outpouring of organizational effort and financial support for unions active among blacks and Chicanos. When the AFL and CIO merged in 1955 after 20 years of civil war, the architects of unity spoke grandly of a doubling of trade union membership within a decade. That dream died long ago, and organized labor has been hard pressed to hold its own as a one-fourth element in the work force.

But currently George Meany,

all the terror of a Bible Belt revival in preaching the old-time religion of union help for workers at the foot of the economic ladder, workers from whom the federation never expects to collect anything worth talking about in union dues.

First on the list is the United Farm Workers, headed by Cesar Chavez, a union that would long ago have been obliterated by the combined hostility of the California growers and the gargantuan International Brotherhood of Teamsters were it not for Meany's sheltering arm. All the consumer boycotts of grapes and lettuce would have availed nothing if the rocklike AFL-CIO chief had not leaned on the Teamsters.

The federation and its affiliates have been just as zealous in support of the year-old strike by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the makers of Farrah pants in El Paso, Texas, a strike for human dignity and union survival by Mexican-Americans that rivals in bitterness such epic contests as Homestead and Pullman.

"What labor has been doing in this situation," says Murray H. Finney, the Amalgamated's president, "confirms its place as a bulwark of the rights of the individual and the minorities and the underprivileged."

Selfishness and venality within labor have taken no holiday, and the right of individual dissent is something to extol in Labor Day statements, not to practice in most union halls. Yet, with all that, the frozen front is melting.

Fresh winds are blowing through the cobwebbed house of labor.

Letters—

"Marijuana"

The issue is not that "marijuana" is bad for you or good for you, but rather who is to say. Each person must decide. The state, church, school, family and friends can and should advise as they see/ think best, but ultimately it is each person's decision.

If I smoke, drink, watch TV, dance, eat, et al too much, I can expect certain consequences. Yet knowing this, it is still my decision. If I put my hand in the fire, I know from my experience that I will get burnt, but it is my human right to have that experience. One can be warned, but to harass or to incarcerate for my ignoring your warning is a gross infringement of my freedom.

Marijuana is a libertarian issue first and foremost. It is about time we realize this. We cannot, nor must not, legislate questions of morality, of taste. Surely the joke of Prohibition taught us this lesson.

JIM HAYNES.

Paris.

A Vote for Ervin

Assuming that Senator Sam Ervin is still among us in 1973, why not elect him? President? Because he's too old? I vote to vote for an old, unattractive candidate whose only mitigating qualities are intellect and wisdom.

In our age of rampant lies and crumbling institutions, who could be more appropriate than the quiet scourge of Watergate and the too constitutional lawyer of the Senate?

Furthermore, if one fears that he might not survive his term, this would offer the giddy possibility of choosing for once a Vice-President on his merits rather than because he happens to be an attractive, urbane, Buddha-like on the border days. Ervin has no record on any issue. 1976 is the anniversary of our hope. We'll have brass bands and flags. But what could be a happier celebration than to choose a homey leader who knows the Constitution, respects human beings, and loves the law?

ADAM BLOCK.

London.

Offensive Article

Waverly Root's column on cats as food in your Aug. 28 issue is disgusting. It is an offense to millions of pet owners; it is in very bad taste.

I cannot understand how an American author could stoop to such trivial, worn-out and repulsive stories to publish a book [Mr. Root is writing an "informal" dictionary of food that I do hope nobody reads].

ALAN F. MANDEL.

Paris.

Violence Trials

One optimistic sign that has not received adequate recognition is the independent thinking of Americans reflected in the jury verdicts returned in the political trials in recent years of "agitators," "revolutionaries" and the like.

In all the "violence" trials of Black Panthers, white radicals, Angela Davis, the Berrigan brothers, and now Scott Camil and his alleged conspirators in Florida, I believe there has been just one conviction, of "guilt by association," or "guilt by dangerous act of sending a letter from prison which hadn't been censored by the warden."

This is not merely a heartening contrast with the wave of convictions of "Reds" and "anarchists" following World War I. The jury verdicts also confirm the growing impression that whatever threat of violence they may have posed, the defendants were acting from the highest patriotic motives, to insure the election of a "law and order" candidate who is now relying on these same Republican-led "threats to national security" as an excuse for political espionage and official burglary, and, as the official charged by the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," is defying the lawful order of the court to produce his "strict construction of the Constitution" now?

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1898

PARIS—In all the articles on the subject of American table manners, one thing is not pointed out: the origin of the habit of resting the elbows on the table. It is a result of the quantity of "green corn" which is consumed. This consists of an ear or cob from which the kernels of corn are taken directly into the mouth without a mechanical device.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—The earthquake disaster in Japan now appears to have been of gigantic proportions. Rough estimates place the dead at between two or three millions. Looters are at work both in Tokyo and Yokohama. Mobs of starving men and women are roaming about in the stricken area, awaiting relief. The area is in ruins, the prey of fire and water.

Unrest, Inflation on Rise

Anti-Allende Pressure Grows
On 3d Anniversary in Office

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4 (AP).—Salvador Allende's political allies celebrated today his third anniversary as the Western Hemisphere's first freely elected Marxist president, and the Chilean opposition increased pressure on him to resign.

Workers gathered together a wooden platform in front of the quiet, gray Moneda presidential palace for the 65-year-old leader to address his supporters.

Wesley D'Ewart
Is Dead at 83,
Ex-Congressman

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Sept. 4 (AP).—Former Rep. Wesley D'Ewart, 83, a conservative Republican who served 10 years in Congress, died Sunday after a monthlong illness.

Mr. D'Ewart was first sent to Congress after a special election in 1945 to elect a successor to James F. O'Connor, a Democrat who died in office. He was re-elected through 1958, when he quit the House to seek the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat James E. Murray. Mr. D'Ewart lost by 1,270 votes after a heated campaign.

He became a special representative to Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, serving in that position from August of 1956 to October, 1958.

In 1959, Mr. D'Ewart left the federal job and returned to Montana. He ran unsuccessfully in 1960 for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Margaret A. Angelo

YORK, Pa., Sept. 4 (AP).—Margaret A. Angelo, 82, a Catholic laywoman who was decorated by two Popes, died here Sunday.

Mrs. Angelo was awarded the Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice by Pope Pius XII in 1943 for welfare work in America following her service as president of the National Council of Catholic Women.

Later she received the same award for her work with refugees in Europe after World War II. She served 19 years in Trieste, Italy, with the Catholic Relief Services.

Willy Haas

HAMBURG, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Literary critic and movie script writer Willy Haas died today at the age of 83, his family said. Mr. Haas collaborated on the script for the Greta Garbo picture "Frenchie Gasse" (Streets of Sorrow).

porters. Red, white and blue Chilean banners fluttered in the winter air in front of the stage.

But the demonstration and scheduled downtown march preceding it was concerned with a theme of stopping a coup attempt against Mr. Allende and his Popular Unity coalition, which includes the Communist party.

The anti-Marxist opposition had its own parade scheduled for tomorrow, a march of women demanding that the president resign.

On Dec. 1, 1971, some 5,000 women sparked days of street fighting when they marched on the palace to protest food shortages. Riot police dispersed them with gas and water-cannon trucks.

Chile is now confronted with a disintegrating economy, aggravated by a series of national strikes basically aimed at forcing Mr. Allende to step down in favor of a military government.

There has also been an accompanying wave of violence and sabotage by both the far right and far left. Eight persons have been killed and scores wounded since mid-July.

Strike Spreads
Early today, a bomb went off in front of the Chilean-North American Cultural Institute, administered by the U.S. Embassy.

Little damage was done to the institute, but the explosion blew out many windows of buildings on the other side of the street.

The strikes have been led by the nation's truckers and most bus and taxi owners.

The Confederation of Professional Employees, with some 85,000 members in various white-collar jobs, joined the transport sector and doctors, dentists and nurses today in declaring an indefinite strike.

Although Mr. Allende won the presidency in 1970 at the head of a leftist coalition, the moderate Christian Democrats and rightist nationalists won control of both houses of congress. The leftists have made some progress in their social programs, but the moderates and conservatives have checked them repeatedly.

Meanwhile, the economic situation has grown steadily worse, with inflation now at a record rate of 323 percent in the past year and the escudo down from 46 to the dollar to 350 since Jan. 1.

This summer there has been rising violence, with gunfire and the bombing of railroads, pipelines and electric power towers. The bloodiest incident was the unsuccessful revolt of an armored regiment in Santiago on June 29, in which 22 persons were killed and 34 were wounded.



TWO STARS ARE BORN—Hundreds of Munich zoo visitors were treated to a special spectacle recently when they watched an antelope give birth to two young ones. Here, mother antelope delicately washes one of her babies while the other—just minutes old—attempts to get up on all four feeble legs.

500,000 Homes Destroyed, Huge Loss of Crops

Pakistan Assesses Damage From Floods

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 4 (AP).—The government announced today that more than half a million homes had been destroyed and eight million people affected in the three weeks of flooding of 10,000 villages in Pakistan.

Preliminary official estimates put the cost of the disaster in Punjab and Sind Provinces at more than 2.5 billion rupees (\$350 million), mostly for crop losses in Punjab.

The figure excludes crop and industrial losses in Sind, where

large parts of the province still are under water.

Ten million acres were flooded in Punjab, of which 3.5 million had been planted. The crops lost include rice, cotton, corn and sugar cane.

The Punjab canal system has suffered \$5.3 million damage and about \$6 million will be needed to repair communications and transport in Punjab. Industries in the province suffered \$2.3 million damage.

The Pakistan government said

that, while it was mobilizing all its resources to provide relief and undertake rescue operations, external aid was also needed. It said a number of countries have donated substantial help in medicines, food and transport.

About \$30 million worth of aid has come from the United States and President Nixon has sent his special relief coordinator, Maurice J. Williams, to discuss requirements.

The damage assessments were still being made and the final figure for the disaster will be "much more," officials said.

To meet an urgent food shortage, Pakistan needs one million tons of wheat, half a million tons of coarse grains, 30,000 tons of edible oil as well as about 200 tractors and other agricultural machinery.

The government said that the United Nations had approved \$680,000 to be switched to flood relief from a sum for relief of persons displaced by war. The UN was also willing to allow another \$100,000 to be spent on buying machinery and on repairs and reconstruction.

Meanwhile, many of India's flooded regions were returning to normal. But as communications were restored reports of more deaths and damage came from isolated areas.

In Madhya Pradesh state alone, the number of reported deaths more than doubled to 300, putting the nationwide figure at roughly 500 in northern and central India.

In the eastern state of Orissa, officials reported that more than 90,000 persons were affected by the flooding Brahmani, Budhaba and Salandi Rivers.

Heath Promises Crackdown

Gangsters, Not IRA, Linked
To Bomb That Hurt 3 Police

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Police today blamed gangsters bent on "an act of revenge" rather than the Irish Republican Army for a bomb that blew up at an East London police station, injuring three policemen.

"After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that this attack was carried out as an act of revenge," said Commander Peter Nelvans of the West Ham police district.

He said that East End gangsters, stirred into action by police gang-busting operations, probably were responsible. "There are plenty of people around here who would wish us harm," he said.

2 Ounces of Explosive

The bomb, containing about 2 ounces of explosive, blew up in the hands of Sgt. Lawrence Roberts, 45, as he carried it from a stolen car. His life was saved because the iron pipe in which the explosive was packed pointed away from him as it exploded.

"If he had had it pointing towards him it would have blown him in half," a West Ham policeman said.

A police spokesman said, "Roberts is in very good spirits and his injuries are not as serious as we had originally thought. He wants to get back to work."

Two other policemen in the yard of the West Ham police station were slightly injured by the blast, the 37th bomb in 17 days in London alone. Police blamed the IRA for the others.

In Birmingham, Sir Derrick Capper, chief of the northern industrial city's police, commended 14-year-old Gregory Butler for warning police about Birmingham's seventh bomb.

One of Gregory's four playmates said the boy picked up the

Troops Disperse
Rioters in Ulster

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AP).—British troops fired tear gas, smoke grenades and rubber bullets early today to break up a riotous mob of rioters in Londonderry.

Four military patrols were bombarded with broken bottles and stones in the Catholic Creggan quarter, army headquarters reported. No army casualties were reported.

Members of one patrol fired a volley of tear gas and smoke canisters when they were trapped by about 60 rioters. The soldiers pulled out behind the smoke-screen.

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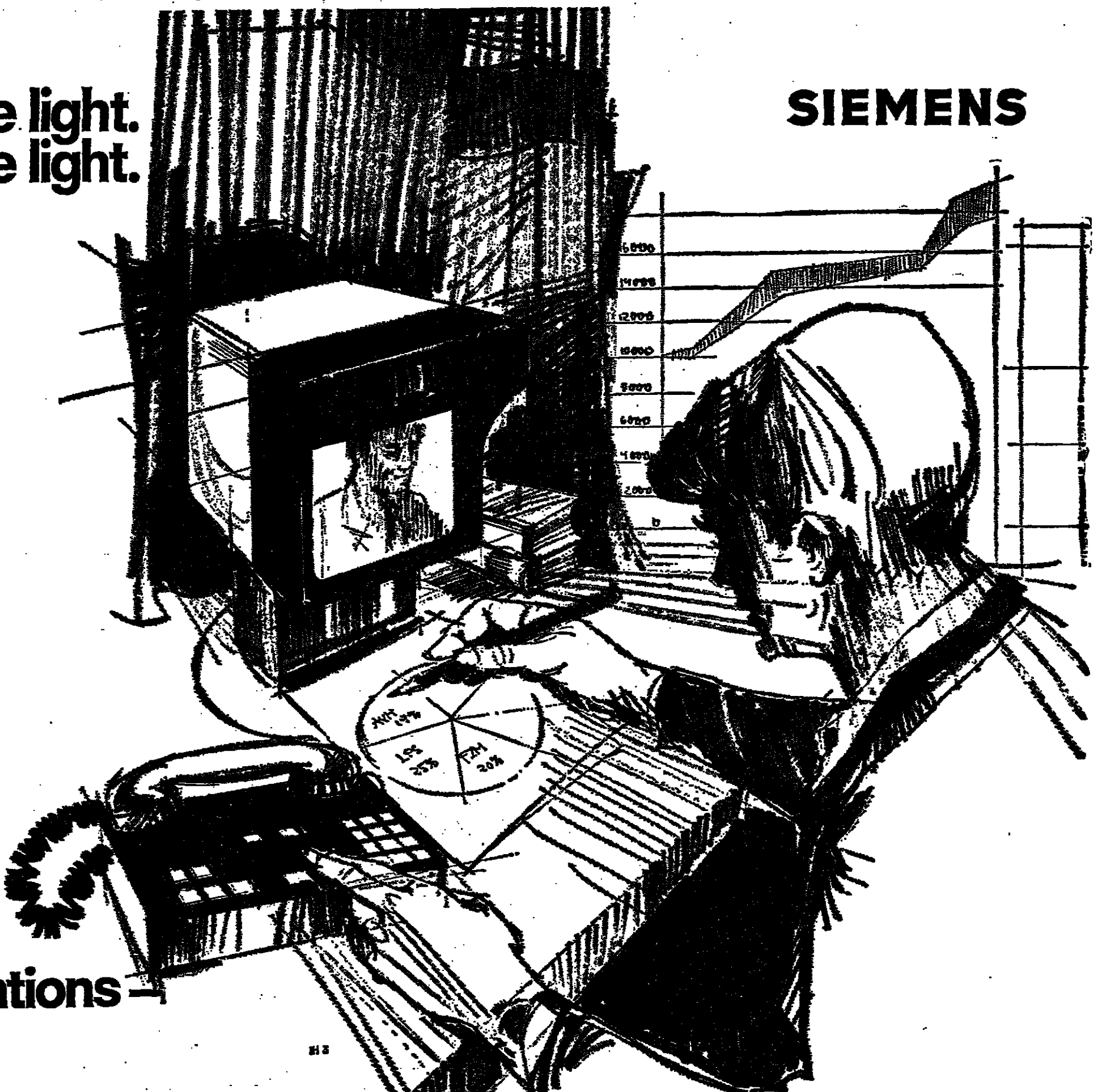
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MOVIES IN PARIS: Wilde's Dorian Gray in Modern Dress

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—There have been two cinema autobiographies of Oscar Wilde and the medium has drawn occasionally on his work.

His novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" first went before the cameras under Meyerhold's supervision in Moscow; prints of it have apparently been lost. In 1945, Albert Lewin filmed it as an MGM special. Lewin was loyal in spirit to the original but his Dorian was more spook than enchanter.

Dorian Gray now re-emerges (at the Vendôme and the Biar-

ritz), phoenix-like from the ashes of Wilde's "his in what is called a modern allegory"—which simply denotes that it has been placed against a background of modern London. But there is a disconcerting inconsistency in the plan: According to the scenario, Dorian would have been in his salad days about 1920, but he is shown at the outset in a striptease club of Soho in the 1970s. As a result of this procedure, there is no mystery, no surprise to the fact that Dorian Gray is unchanging because he is shown at one with contemporary frivolity.

The structure of Wilde's famous thriller (called "Le Dépravé" on

French screens) has been retained, but its retelling is often awkward. Dorian's murder of the artist who sought to immortalize him is employed as an attention-snatching prologue, and, therefore, when it is repeated it comes as an anticlimax. In general outline, we have the familiar story of the beautiful, vain youth who sold his soul to the devil to remain young; of his driving an innocent to suicide; of the budding actress who fell in love with him, lost her histrionic talents and incurred his contempt; his pursuit by her avenging brother; his murder of his portrait painter and of how the portrait, hidden in an attic, grows hideously old

while its subject retains his youthful freshness.

Dorian, on this occasion, is Helmut Berger, the Austrian actor, who was Visconti's Ludwig and the evil heir to a German munitions fortune in "The Damned." He is more blond beast than perfumed exquisite and swaggers his way through, impersonating a stoned member of the younger generation for several generations. In the dubbing process he has acquired an American accent and emits such non-Wildean and non-U effusions as "Just forget it!"

Lord Henry, his elegant mentor, has undergone a more grievous transformation. Not only has he been deprived of his title, but, worse, he has forgotten most of his epigrams and instead of an imposing Victorian swell we have a figure who suggests a cross between a Hollywood talent scout and the creep of a horror movie. Marie Liljedahl, a chubby, bouncing ingenue, bursting with health, was a strange choice for the frail, wispy Sybil Vane who falls at her lover's abrupt rebuff. Miss Liljedahl, one suspects, would have batted Dorian over the head with a hockey stick. Nor are the Drury Lane melodramatics of the gaslight era made more convincing by placing them in surroundings reminiscent of a Vadim screen exposé of today's golden youth. This latest retelling of "Dorian Gray" is minus Wilde's wit.

Jules Renard, another author of Wilde's period, receives screen treatment with a curiously static adaptation of "Poli de Carotte." His bitter tale of the unhappy childhood of a paprika-headed

Richard Todd, left, as the painter and Helmut Berger as the subject in "The Picture of Dorian Gray."



Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—This is how the New York Times critics rate new films:

"The Stone Killer" is "an uncommonly nonsensical cop-and-crooks movie set in New York, Los Angeles and the desert between." and, says Roger Greenspun, "I liked it very much indeed." Directed by Michael Winner, "The Stone Killer" pits Martin Balsam as Vespa ("a kind of super-Godfather") against Charles Bronson as Torrey, a cop and the stone killer of the title. In its revenge plot—"a fantastic scheme using especially trained Vietnam veterans to eliminate everyone responsible for the great 1931 murders that changed the power structure of the Mafia"—the antagonists never actually meet. "To a large extent, the

real interest in "The Stone Killer" rests in subordinate characters—hired as assassins, ancient junkies, young creeps, down to a dwarf perched on a seedy hotel's registration desk," says Greenspun. "In such picturesque details, Winner is obviously recalling his predecessors in the genre, but I think he recalls them honorably. He has at least put a lot of favorite devices into a film that moves with great energy and with an overall economy to control its small-scale flamboyance."

"The Militarists," a Japanese film, has as its subject the rapid rise, brief triumph and cataclysmic fall of the military government in Japan between 1938 and 1945. "As a film it is a curious phenomenon, at least to our experience," says Roger Greenspun. "Neither fiction nor documentary—it is really a kind

of dramatized fact." The historic events—the invasion of China, Pearl Harbor, the battles of Midway, Saipan, etc.—leading up to defeat, when not presented in newsworthy, get rather cursory treatment, often with unconvincing table-top models, says Greenspun. With its list of characters which reads a little like a history book, he says the film "misses any real reason why it should have been a movie rather than, say, an elementary textbook or an encyclopedia article. But it is an exceptionally level-headed account of its period, almost without bitterness against the United States, and with some charity towards its villain, Tojo (Kaji Kobayashi). There is even a hero of sorts, an abstract principle, freedom of the press, which is personified in a young reporter (Yuzo Kayaama) who writes the news as he sees it and not as the military government wants it to be."

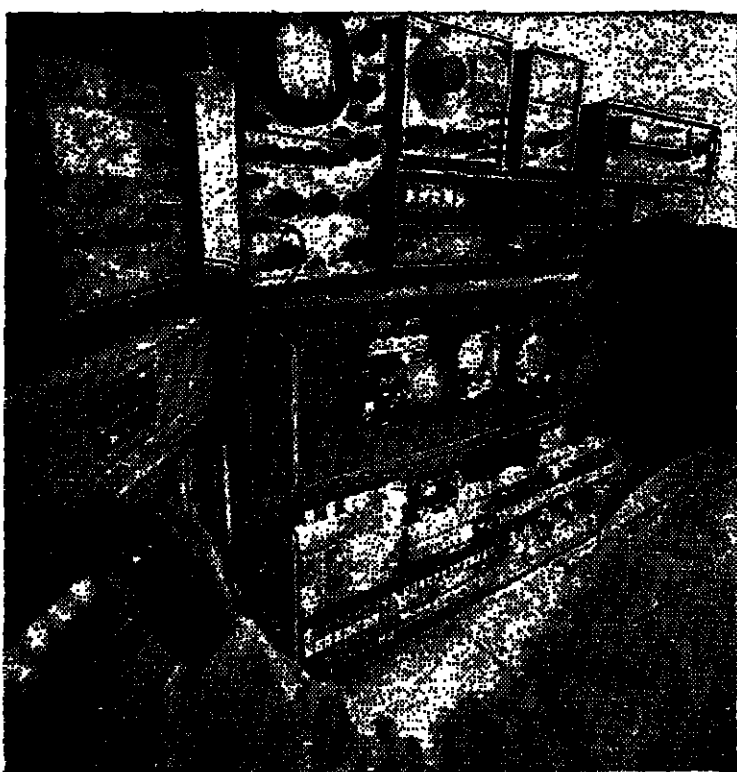
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MUSIC

Percussion For Dog Days Of Parisians

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The Festival Estival de Paris, now in its eighth season of musically decorating the dog days, tends to concentrate on the baroque and pre-baroque fare that goes aptly with the cool, churchly confines of most of its concerts.

But not everything in the program is "Bach and resonant Gothic vaults, and last night a substantial and generally youthful audience pretty well filled the acoustic spaces of the auditorium of the Théâtre de la Ville for a recent invention in the Western musical world—an all-percussion concert—by the group that passes for being the inventors—Les Percussions de Strasbourg.

This group, formed a little more than a decade ago by six percussionists, graduates of the Paris Conservatory, who found themselves employed in the Alsace capital, apparently saw the possibilities in something that did not really exist. Instead of getting together to perform an existing repertoire, they have caused the repertoire to be brought into existence. They are now far from being alone in the field—for instance, the festival's program has already included a performance by Sylvio Guada, the timpanist of the Paris Opera orchestra, who has made a specialty of the solo recital that consists of racing around the stage agitating an incredible variety of instruments that are played by being struck.

The Strasbourg sextet has an armory of more than 150 instruments that can roughly be subdivided into three categories: classical Western instruments, exotic, and those they have specially created. Some of their instruments are outside the realm of percussion, such as the whistles they used occasionally last night, or their own voices. In all, the variety of instruments is most infinitely varied by some unorthodox ways of sounding them—such as using cymbals against tubular bells—puts an enormous range of sonic possibilities at their disposal.

And there, alas, is the rub. At last night's concert it was only occasionally that the composers took advantage of this range of possibilities. Neither Francis Milgrom's "Extinctions 2" nor Tona Scherchen's "Shen" would often follow a fortissimo in his "Persephone," made its effect mainly through the spatial relationships set in motion by having the instruments distributed around the perimeter of the hall, passing the sound around in a counterclockwise wave of drumming.

So, although this group excels virtuosity for its own sake, it was precisely their individual and collective virtuosity that provided the focal point for last night's festivities. It was fun—virtuosity always is, even when practiced for its own sake—but the composers have a lot of catching up to do.

Italy Lengthens a Footnote In the History of Opera

By William Weaver

SIENNA, Italy (UPI).—The Don Giovanni of Giuseppe Gazzaniga, first staged in Venice in February, 1787, only eight months before the Prague premiere of Mozart's masterpiece, has long been a footnote in every opera history: but performances of the Gazzaniga opera are rare.

Sienna's brief festival, the Settimana Senese, has now revived it in a worthy production, and for future historians the footnote may have to be lengthened. Gazzaniga was no Mozart, and his opera is hardly a masterpiece; but it is a sound piece, with many charming numbers, and a deft libretto. Da Ponte, Mozart's librettist, obviously knew this work and wasn't above pilfering from it.

Initial Confusion. At first hearing, the listener familiar with the Mozart opera is justifiably confused. It is as if Gazzaniga and Bertali, author of the text, had got things slightly wrong. There is a catalogue aria, but the list is askew. Zerlina's name has been changed to Matruina, and she is a messopropoet. Don Giovanni gives no party for her, so there are no masks. And

while Donna Anna vanishes after the opening scene, there is a Donna Ximena, who also succumbs to the don's promises of marriage. Leporello—here called Pasquariello—is even more important than in Mozart, and it is he, not his master, who sings the serenade (and a delightful aria it is, too).

Matruina has a haunting, minor tarantella, then a spirited minuet with Donna Elvira. The don himself, a tenor, does not dominate the work and seems oddly colorless. But his defiance and his downfall are still spine tingling. In other words, this Siennese revival offered an excellent opportunity to compare the good craftsman with the genius; and since geniuses are few, craftsmen may be honored and enjoyed.

Young Cast

The young cast was headed by the baritone Claudio Desmet, as Pasquariello. His voice is handsome and lyrical, but he knows how to play comedy. At times, his command of the stage led him to exaggerate the clowning (the director probably abetted him in this), but he was never unmusical, and his admirable clarity of enunciation made the recitatives count. Frana Xavier Lucas, the Don Giovanni, on the other hand, tended to gabble the recitatives, as if to get them over with as quickly as possible. For the rest, he has a sweet tenor sound and looks well. Among the women, Luisa Samperi, the Matruina, and Carmen Lavani, the Elvira, delineated their parts well and sang sensitively.

Mino Maccari's sets and costumes and Luciano Alberti's staging underlined the story's comic media dell'arte ancestry, and rightly so, even if the more dramatic scenes lost some of their bite as a result.

The excellent young orchestra of the Academy of Sofia was in fine form, under Piero Bellugi on opening night and under the talented student Angelo Campori for the second performance.

U.S. Christmas Stamps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A needlepoint design of a Christmas tree and a painting of a Madonna and Child by the Renaissance artist Raphael have been chosen as the 1973 Christmas stamps, the U.S. Postal Service has announced. The Christmas tree design is by Doll Tingle of Westport, Conn. Raphael's painting, "The Small Cowper Madonna," painted about 1505, bears that title because its first reported owner was Lord Cowper, a British ambassador to the Court of Tuscany in Italy, who bought the work in 1780. The painting now hangs in the National Gallery of Art.

Inflation Seen a Block To Monetary Reform

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 4 (REUTERS).—As senior government officials arrived here for the opening tomorrow of a three-day meeting on international monetary reform, a group of bankers and economists issued a warning that inflation may thwart the efforts to create a new monetary order.

The 20 European and U.S. bankers and economists met in Siena, Italy, from Aug. 30 to Sept. 3 and issued a joint resolution today aimed at contributing to the process of reform and to clarify some of the issues currently under consideration by the Committee of 20.

Banker Urges Increase in U.S. Exports

FRANKFURT, Sept. 4 (AP).—The present value of the dollar is low enough to produce a U.S. payments surplus in the foreseeable future, U.S. businessmen will only take advantage of their improved export opportunities, according to Oskar Emminger, deputy governor of the Bundesbank.

Mr. Emminger says he expects the dollar will settle in exchange markets at a value somewhere between 2.40 and 2.67 deutsche marks. It closed today at 2.4545 DM.

"I believe that under the present exchange rate relationship U.S. trade will soon move into surplus. This is necessary in order to equilibrate the whole balance of payments. After this has been achieved, a sizable part of the past capital movements out of the dollar will probably be reversed," Mr. Emminger said in an interview.

U.S. Industry Aided

The 63-year-old banker said that recent revaluations have given American industry a competitive edge, but U.S. businessmen are not yet taking full advantage of it.

"The sooner the U.S. economy cools down domestically, the better it will be for the dollar. At present, American industries do not seem to care much about exports because they are busy supplying the buoyant home market and also because in some branches there are physical shortages," Mr. Emminger said.

"Contrary to a widely held belief, a reduction in the growth rate of the U.S. economy would be a positive factor for the dollar. For then American industry would devote itself to increasing sales abroad and at the same time imports into the United States would slow down."

"What American industry really needs is more export-mindedness. American businessmen have not yet realized how competitive they are. Of course, you have to make a certain effort, so you have to be under some pressure to shift into exports," Mr. Emminger said.

Foreign-Held Dollars

Mr. Emminger was asked to comment on the huge amounts of dollars held outside the United States and probably totaling well over \$100 billion.

There have been proposals that a large part of these sums should be "consolidated," for instance through issues of special U.S. bonds, to be paid off by the United States over a period of years.

But Mr. Emminger does not believe this is a practicable proposition at the moment. Most of the holders of short-term dollar claims, both official and private, want—or even need—to keep a large part of their holdings in liquid form.

Moreover, as soon as confidence in the dollar has been re-established, a large part—though not all—of these foreign-held dollars are no longer volatile, Mr. Emminger holds. It would be useful, in his view, to re-evaluate some of them, but the best way to mop them up would be by surpluses in the American balance of payments.

British Reserves Decline in August By \$112 Million

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Britain's official currency reserves fell by \$112 million in August to \$2.32 billion for their second successive drop after six months in which the reserves rose, the Treasury said today.

The reserves include gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies.

Financial observers said high foreign interest rates and pressure on sterling forced an outflow of the British currency in early August.

London currency experts said the drop in reserves had been anticipated and the Treasury announcement had little effect on the rate of sterling on world money markets.

The \$112-million drop was after receipt of \$200 million in foreign currency borrowing by the public sector and a long-term debt servicing payment of \$14 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

TWA Expands Credit Line

Trans World Airlines has reached agreement with a group of 35 banks to expand to \$300 million the amount of its revolving credit line and to extend the period during which credit is available. Under the previous agreement, TWA could borrow up to \$250 million through Jan. 1, 1977, with the amount of available borrowings declining thereafter in semi-annual increments of \$50 million and terminating Jan. 1, 1978. Under the new terms, TWA can borrow up to \$300 million through Jan. 1, 1978. Then the amount of available borrowings will decline by \$25 million semi-annually until Jan. 1, 1980, and then by \$50 million semi-annually until termination on July 1, 1981. The current amount outstanding under the agreement is \$40 million, TWA notes.

La Centrale Buys Into Insurance Firm

La Centrale Finanziaria Generale, a leading Italian holding company, has purchased a controlling interest in Toro Assicurazioni, Italy's eighth-largest insurance company. La Centrale, which is controlled by Banco Ambrosiano, a private merchant bank, declined to confirm the reports. Toro, capitalized at 6 billion lire, reported a loss of 30 billion lire for 1972, when parent company premium income totaled 68.47 billion lire, and group premium income in Italy and abroad totaled 147.28 billion lire. Meanwhile, Invest-Sviluppo e Gestione Investimenti Mobiliari, the newly constituted holding company of the Bonomi-Bolchini financial group, says it is acquiring a major stake in La Centrale—reportedly around 10 percent. La Centrale controlled Invest until the end of last year, when it sold its stake to a company in the Bonomi-Bolchini group.

Vauxhall Earns First-Half Profit

Vauxhall Motors, GM's U.K. subsidiary, earned a first-half profit of \$2.74 million compared with a net loss of \$2.15 million in the year-ago period. Vauxhall, "optimistic" about its prospects for the second half, says it has a substantial backlog of orders particularly for commercial vehicles. However, the company's July-December production capability has been reduced by the annual plant shutdown and cost increases have continued, not all of which can be recovered, says chairman Alex D. Rhea. First-half sales totaled \$144.9 million, up from \$134.6 million a year earlier. Unit sales, however, were down to 141,951 vehicles from 143,932 a year earlier largely because of a loss of a month's production as a result of a gas industry dispute.

U.S. Construction Spending Up

U.S. building outlays in July ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$138.5 billion, up 1.8 percent from June, when spending fell 0.5 percent. The pace of construction spending in July was 14 percent above the July 1972 level. Private construction ran at an adjusted annual rate of \$106.8 billion, up 1.3 percent from June, when these outlays rose 0.7 percent. Public construction spending climbed 3.3 percent to an adjusted annual rate of \$31.9 billion.

Wage Claims Called a Danger To German Stability Program

DUSSELDORF, Sept. 4 (Reuters).

—The current wave of wage claims in West Germany could threaten not only the government's stability program but also full employment, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs said today.

In a speech at the stock exchange here, Mr. Friderichs said there should be no illusions that the forthcoming round of labor contract bargaining will concern the future structure of the German economy as well as wages.

He said stability is "within grasp" and the government will continue its anti-inflation policy, but added that the unofficial strikes and wage settlements of the past few days had not made the government's task any easier.

Mr. Friderichs said employers have a responsibility for wages as well as prices, and charged that wage guidelines dictated by the stability program had recently been abused in the interests of short-term advantages.

Buying Labor Peace

Since inflation gathered pace in the spring, many employers have preferred to quietly buy industrial peace by meeting work-

ers' claims for higher wages, ensuring full production to meet boom demand for goods.

Wage increases to compensate for higher living costs and the premature negotiation of year-end labor contracts were ways of tying wages to inflation, a development nobody wants and which would have worse results than industrial conflict, Mr. Friderichs said.

He pointed out that many of the wage settlements reached in the spring contained fringe benefits which lifted actual wage increases above the levels (usually 5.5 percent) announced. In addition, most workers were exempted from the 10 percent surcharge on income tax introduced as part of the stability program.

Trade Talks Policy

The minister also said that West Germany's aim in the forthcoming General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks in Tokyo will be to push for liberal trade policies.

Mr. Friderichs stressed that Germany wants trade barriers lowered, and in an apparent reference to French policies warned against talk of harmonization which could conceal plans to raise trade hurdles.

He said the European Economic Community, Japan and the United States must be clear about what contributions they intend to make to liberalizing trade. They must remember, he said, that the talks are concerned with long-term, worldwide aims, and should not be approached from short-term or national viewpoints.

A particular difficulty is that the EEC has still not reached a joint position. Mr. Friderichs said that Germany will advocate the adoption of as liberal a policy as possible when the EEC ministers meet in Tokyo on Sept. 11 on the eve of the GATT talks.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of dollar interbank rates for the dollar here.

Sept. 4, 1973

Rate	Per Cent	Today	Prev.	Chg.
3m. T.B.	(A)	3.475	3.450	+0.025
6m. T.B.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
12m. T.B.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
3m. F.R.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
6m. F.R.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
12m. F.R.	(A)	3.550	3.525	+0.025
3m. S.W.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
6m. S.W.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
12m. S.W.	(A)	3.550	3.525	+0.025
3m. L.R.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
6m. L.R.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
12m. L.R.	(A)	3.550	3.525	+0.025
3m. B.L.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
6m. B.L.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
12m. B.L.	(A)	3.550	3.525	+0.025
3m. Y.	(A)	3.500	3.475	+0.025
6m. Y.	(A)	3.525	3.500	+0.025
12m. Y.	(A)	3.550	3.525	+0.025

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Output at Full Capacity In U.S. Basic Materials

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).

A new index just released by the Federal Reserve Board indicates that the nation's basic materials industries are very close to producing at full capacity.

The new index, published in the latest issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, indicates that 12 major materials industries—such as steel, cement and petroleum refining—were producing 94.4 percent of capacity in the second quarter and 93.8 percent in the first.

As industries come closer and closer to total capacity utilization, costs of output increase as machinery, which is less efficient or more subject to breakdown or both, is brought into use.

The major materials industries examined by the Fed in this new index are basic inputs in many other manufacturing processes. If major materials become in short supply, either nationally or regionally, other manufacturing processes are affected. For example, because of a shortage of newsprint, many newspapers are cutting back on their operations.

Strategic Importance

The Fed said that the "strategic importance" of the 12 industries its index charts "exceeds that implied by their share of either total value added in manufacturing—about 8 percent—or of the gross value of total manufacturers' shipments—about 12 percent."

According to other capacity utilization studies put out by the Fed, all manufacturing operated at 82 percent of capacity during the second quarter. Primary processing turned out 88.9 percent of capacity, while secondary processing operated at 78.4 percent of capacity.

The 12 industries included in the new index are: Basic steel, primary aluminum, primary copper, primary iron, primary paper, primary glass, primary cement, primary petroleum refining, primary chemicals, primary plastics, primary rubber, and primary leather.

But Confidence in U.S. Impaired

dam feed cooperative, Cebec, says that until this year customers used the soy-based feeds inefficiently, since they were so cheap.

Though a hog, for example, needs less protein as it grows older, farmers would give it feed with the same protein level throughout its fattening cycle. The protein waste was compensated by the money saved in handling and storing only one kind of feed instead of two or three.

When feed prices rose over 40 percent, the farmers were forced to match protein levels with animal needs. Mr. De Jong says his firm is now recommending to farmers that they stay with the multi-feeds system.

For the European compounders who produce animal feeds from the soybean, the crisis has meant a major change in feeding systems. Jaap de Jong, a feed specialist for the large Rotterdam feed cooperative, Cebec, says that until this year customers used the soy-based feeds inefficiently, since they were so cheap.

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